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THE SUR, New York City.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for middleation wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stampe for that purposs.

LOGAL BEWS.-The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Press and New York Associa and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

It's the Seventeenth,

At noon to-day the seventeenth National Convention of the Democratic party to put in nomination a candidate for the Presidency and a candidate for the Vice-Presideney of the United States will meet in Chicago. The previous National Conventions of the Democratic party have been at the places and in the months following:

11682	Baltimore
81886	Baltimore
81840	BaltimoreJune.
41844	Baltimore
B., 1848	Baltimore
61859	BaltimoreJune.
71856	
81860	CharlestonApril.
91864	Chicago
101668	New York cityJuly.
111879	BaltimoreJuly.
181876	St. LouisJune.
181890	June.
141884	ChicagoJune.
151869	St. LouisJune.
161892	ChicagoJune.
171996	ChicagoJuly.
-	All and Aller Settlem Watter

In each of the preceding sixteen Nationa Conventions of the Democratic party its representatives have had either a friendly Administration in office to commend, or a hostile Administration in power to denounce. The delegates of to-day's Convention have neither. They have an Administration on their hands which is Democratic in pretence only. As patriotic Americans they cannot defend it; as Democrats they are reluctant to denounce it. Never before in the United States has a National Convention of the Democratic party met under such conditions.

Last Chance to Tell the Truth.

The number of Democratic politicians now expending all possible energy to prevent the adoption of a free-silver platform at Chicago is very great; but the one man whose voice would be most potent in their assistance is silent and refuses to help.

"What do we care for your arguments about the material and moral virtues of the gold standard?" say the silver men. "In less than four years, upon the word of President CLEVELAND, it has cost the country two hundred and sixty-two million dollars to preserve it. The sooner it is got rid of the better."

The statement put forth from the White House that the various bond issues of late were to maintain gold payments was a colossal lie. Nearly one hundred and fifty million dollars of the bond money have been used to pay current expenses unprovided for by the CLEVELAND-WILSON tariff.

The formal withdrawal of his misrepresen tation, over Mr. CLEVELAND'S own signature, would be a greater service, even at this late day, in staying the prostitution of the Democratic party to the cause of debased money, than all the arguments that gold Democrats can give to their silver colleagues face to face at Chicago, and that business men can send over the wires.

Mr. CLEVELAND, whose hope for a third term drove his opponents to rally round the cause of free silver, is mistaken if he imagines that silver's control of the Chicago Convention being an accomplished fact, he is released from all further responsibility of speech. He has slandered gold. Let him withdraw the slander.

The Drink Habit in Boston.

In the current number of the Forum, Dr. FRANCIS G. PEABODY, Plummer Professor of Christian Morals in Harvard University sets forth the remarkable results of an investigation made last year in Boston concerning the number of licensed barrooms in that city, and the extent to which they are patronized. The figures were procured by the police and are believed to be as near the truth as is attainable. Where they obviously fall short of the truth is in leaving out of account all resorts where drinking may be regarded as an accessory, as, for instance hotels, private clubs, and licensed groceries

Restricted as the inquiry was to licensed barrooms, it has shown that the dimensions f the drink habit in the Puritan capital are predigious. The census of 1895 gave Boston 496,920 inhabitants, or, in round numbers, half a million. Now it appears from a computation based on the daily and almost hourly observations of patrolmen that no fewer than 226,752 persons, or nearly half the population of the city, patronize daily the 606 licensed saloons. In this estimate each patron is counted every time he enters. The number of individual drinkers is, therefore, reductble by the number of repeaters. There should also be subtracted the large number of drinkers in Boston who are residents of other towns, and especially of adjacent towns under no-license rule. Such deductions. however, are in a considerable measure balanced by the patronage of hotel bars, private clubs, and licensed groceries by city dwellers. We may probably assume with confidence that the number of victims of the drink habit in Boston exceeds one hun-

How much money is expended upon alcoholic drinks in Boston ! According to Prof. PEABODY, the preponderance of expert opinion favors the belief that the average patron spends ten ceuts every time he enters a barroom. If this estimate be not excessive, there is daily disbursed in the saloons of the Hub \$22,675, or in a year of three hundred days the portentous sum of \$6,802,500. This is equivalent to an annual gross income of over \$10,000 for each of the 606 saloons. The alguificance of the figures is best brought out by some comparisons. The total running expenses of the Boston public school system for 1894-95 was \$2.061.160. The total cost of the Boston Fire Department for the same year was \$1,-

dred thousand.

The aggregate outlay on the Department in the same twelvewas \$1,318,186. The total expense e city park system for the year was ,214,814. All these items of expendiare, taken together, amount to a smaller sum than was spent during the year in the barrooms of the New England metropolis. ferant To look at the matter from another point

of view, the money which changes hands over the Boston bars-nine-tenths of which must be presumed to come from persons of modest incomeswould suffice to meet the total living expenses of nearly 11,700 families, spending \$600 a year each. Again, there are in Boston 289,666 male residents, of whom 83,186 are under 20 years of age, and therefore by law excluded from the saloons. Of males above 20 years of age there are 156,580. It follows that the patronage of Boston barrooms is as if every adult male in the city drank some alcoholic beverage once every day, and in addition treated a friend from the country every other day. Prof. PEABODY is shocked at these statis-

public, through the newspapers, what Eu-

ropean financiers think about our currency

troubles. Mr. BELMONT says that he was

surprised at the accuracy of the informa-

tion which European experts in finance

have of the details of our currency difficul-

ties," and he laments his inability to enlarge

Among other things, he was embarrassed

by the question frequently put to him in

Paris: "Why did not the St. Louis Conven-

tion present a feasible plan to stop buying

gold at such ruinous cost to redeem the end-

he says, "I could not find an answer." In

another place he remarks: "What for-

eigners cannot understand is, why our

Government reissues, like a bank, its green-

back debt after having once paid it in

gold," and, again, he speaks of "the creat-

ing of \$300,000,000 new Government debt

If Mr. BELMONT had been as well informed

on the subject of our national finances as a

man in his position ought to be, he need not

have been unable to explain the recent issues

of bonds for the redemption of the legal

tenders and the reissue of those same legal

tenders after they were redeemed. As we

have over and over again demonstrated in

the columns of THE SUN, both the sale of

bonds and the reissue of the greenbacks have

been made unavoidable by the deficiency of

the national revenues to meet the national

expenses. The Government has been called

upon to pay out, during the last three years,

\$148,000,000 more than its income, and

to provide that amount and for such an

additional amount as immediate future

needs may require, it has sold the bonds to

Mr. BELMONT makes to the public the

further astonishing misstatement that

'legal tender greenbacks have never been

favored by the Democratic party," in face

of the fact that every Democratic Repre-

sentative and Senator voted in 1878 to stop

the retirement of those greenbacks under

the Resumption act of 1875, and to compel

the reissue of them after redemption, of

which he now complains. Nor has any

Democratic member of Congress to this day

ever offered, with the sanction of his party,

a bill to repeal the act of 1878, and to en-

The trouble with Mr. BELMONT is that he

force that of 1875 according to its terms.

and not enough in sympathy with the peo

the banks may step in and earn interest on

\$500,000,000 of their own notes issued at

Mr. Whitney's Difficulty

The Hon. WILLIAM COLLINS WHITNEY has

the gift of plausive manners and persuasive

speech, and he would have been as distin-

guished as a diplomatist as he has been as a

political and business manager. He has the

good wishes of New York in the commis-

sion upon which he has been engaged in

Chicago since last Friday. The Republicans

of the State bore an honorable and a most

important part in the work of forcing a

straightforward gold platform upon Major

McKinley's engineer at St. Louis. The

Democrats of New York are anxious to have

their influence felt in the Chicago Conven-

tion on the side of civilized money

and sane finance. It is possible to

suspect, however, and with no in-

gratitude to Mr. WHITNEY, that some

other of the New York Democrats at Chi-

cago, such men as Senator HILL, the Hon.

ROSWELL PETTIBONE FLOWER, and the Hon.

HUGH J. GRANT, may be in a position to do

better and more successful work of argu-

ment and persuasion among the silver en-

thusiasts than Mr. WHITNEY can do. He is

likely to be seriously hampered, no matter

how shrewd are his methods, no matter

how general is the respect for his abilities

and his services, no matter how genial and

As the subtlest and cleverest hand in the

great game of intrigue which brought

about the third nomination of GROVER

CLEVELAND at Chicago in 1892, Mr. WHIT-

NEY may be regarded by many Democratic

delegates from the West and South as

not without his share of innocent com-

plicity in the disaster and confusion

of the Democracy which have come

from that event. Mr. CLEVELAND and his

second maker have gone different ways, the

latter with a smiling contempt, the former

in the serene self-consciousness of consecra-

tion, a state into which the vulgar emotion

of gratitude does not enter. Mr. WHITNEY

cannot be blamed for the doddering perver-

sities of Mr. CLEVELAND, yet in winning the

nomination for him in 1892 Mr. WHITNEY

unconsciously prepared the way for results

which have very much to do with the

present condition, or want of condition, of

the Democratic party. By flopping into

populism Mr. CLEVELAND, following the

bent of his previous demagogic word with

debonair is his address.

the bare cost of paper and printing!

which Mr. BELMONT refera.

in order to redeem our paper dollars."

that information from his own store.

tion from the leaders of his party, an isolation due in every case to his disregard of the interests of his party, his impatience of any other opinions than his own, or his distics, and suggests several methods of reengaging manners, Mr. CLEVELAND instricting the drink traffic. The most effective mode of checking the saloon evil would creased Democratic discontent and made be, he thinks, to administer the limany Democrats careless of party orthodoxy and willing to look tolerantly upon cense system in connection with more new and alien doctrines. The Democratiq limited districts. It seems that under Populists were perfectly logical and justithe present law the number of safled in denying that the man who had made loons is regulated by the total poputhe first raid into populism and brought lation of the city, not more than one saloon being allowed for five hundred inhabitants. back the income tax, had a right to re-These saloons are set, however, wherever prove them for making another raid and the Commissioners may determine, and it is bringing back free silver. In many Democratic minds opposition to silver began assumed that the maximum number shall to mean CLEVELAND and to have as deep an be licensed to which the city considered as a unpopularity; and later, when some of the whole is entitled. The effect of this assumppersons whom THOMAS CORWIN once described as "the minions that feed upon tion is that, as one part of the town is unprofitable to the drink-seller, all the more the fly-blown remnants of the Executive barrooms are planted among the more shambles" began to howl for a third term, largely tempted classes. If the unit of assignment were the "division" or "ward," and to set up GROVER CLEVELAND as the one and only and necessary, inspired deinstead of the city, the total number of saliverer from the free coinage of silver, then loons might be signally lessened, with no loss of convenience to the drinkers and no silver won an advantage in which fanaticism had not always more part than radical change in the basis of assignment. patriotism. Mr. CLEVELAND, who possesses in a singular degree the arts of holding Information for Mr. Belmont and his peace when he ought to speak and of say-Others. ing nothing when he speaks, kept silent The Hon. PERRY BELMONT, who arrived while the silver men, whose best ally he had in this city on Saturday, on his way from been, were carrying State after State. At Paris to Chicago, has been telling the the tail of the game he put forth an utter-

nomaniacal interest. Mr. WHITNEY has a rather hard row to hoe at Chicago. Still, he will do what he can do, and so will the rest of the New York Democrats and almost all the Eastern Democrats at Chicago. They will all have to struggle with the fact that they are trying to undo lessly reissued greenbacks ?" to which, in three or four days what GROVER CLEVE-LAND has brought about, by what he has said and done and by what he has not said and done, in the last three years and a half. The cause is worthy of the most intelligent exertion, but the time is short and Mr. CLEVELAND has had a long start.

ance, absolutely useless to the defenders of

the gold standard, actually helpful to the

Sixteen-to-Ones because it was purposely

ambiguous about wishes and opinions as

to the third term, though these could now

have only a historical, biographical, or mo-

already powerful as the heir and politi-

cal successor of the Farmers' Alliance

in the Western and Southern Democ-

racy, an element only deprived by the Su-

income tax, a Populist dogma fliched de-

People's party platform. Here was the

smell and almost the taste of blood for the

By his success in blundering, by his isola-

GROVER CLEVELAND.

A Disgrace to Civilization.

A Congo missionary, Mr. E. V. SJOBLOM of the Baptist Missionary Union, Boston, writes to that society of the atrocious maltreatment of natives by agents of the Congo State. He says that while he was preaching recently to a crowd that had been collecting rubber all day for the State, some soldiers seized a man in the throng, announced that they intended to shoot him because he had brought in no rubber that day, bound him hand and foot, and shot him through the head. At another village, a day later, Mr. SJOBLOM says that several persons were murdered by the soldiers because the settlement had not been able to bring in the full amount of rubber required. He adds that more natives are ill-treated or murdered in the far interior than elsewhere because there are no missionaries there to make these crimes known at home.

This is merely the latest testimony. These Congo atrocities have been going on for years. They are committed by the direct command of the white agents of the Congo State, who, until this summer, have received a percentage upon the amount of rubber each turned over as a part of the revenues of the Government. The laws of the State for the protection of the natives are all right, but they have been almost wholly disregarded by white officials in the interior. The Government has either been shamefully negligent or it has winked at is too much in sympathy with the banks | the crimes of its agents.

Numerous protests against these horrors, ple. He would have the Democracy at Chicoming chiefly from England, recently comcago recommend that the greenback once pelled the Congo Government at Brussels to paid in gold shall never be reissued, and manifest some interest in the matter. A devise a plan for safe and sound bank few cases of outrage were investigated, and, notes." That is to say, he would have the as a result, the Congo State has ceased to nation loaded with a perpetual interestpay a premium to its agents for the collecbearing debt of \$500,000,000, in order that tion of rubber.

The world wants the millions of Africa protected from ignoble and criminal exercise of brute force. Agents of white Governments must be taught that they cannot kill and outrage with impunity, even in the depths of Africa. Let all responsible men who know of these crimes proclaim them. The verdict of public opinion upon systematic injustice and inhumanity will be one that no Government can ignore

Summer Theology at Saratoga. A very remarkable and a novel factor of Saratoga life during the remainder of this month and a large part of August is to be the Summer School of Theology, which opened on Monday. It is under the direction and instruction of distinguished theologians of the different Protestant churches and professors of the great universities and the leading theological seminaries. The names and connections of these learned teachers and lecturers indicate that the theology inculcated is to be of the conservative and old-fashioned kind, and not the new-fangled scientific variety with which we associate the name of Dr. BRIGGS.

The school seems to be intended both for students proposing to become professional theologians and for ministers and laymen desirous of improving their leisure at the famous springs in acquiring information as to Biblical and Church history imparted by professors and divines of distinction in those specialties. The lectures began on Monday with a course on "Ancient Israel Among the Nations," by Prof. McCURDY of the University of Toronto. Dr. BOARDMAN, a Baptist minister, will lecture on the rather remarkable theme of "Corporate Society, or Christian Sociology Surveyed from the Standpoint of the Bodily Organism." Dr. GOULD of the Episcopal Divinity School of Philadelphia will treat of "New Testament Literature." Prof. STEARNS, an archæologist, will give information on the always interesting subject of "The Roman Cata-

BERG of Cambridge will point out and discuss " Present Theological Tendencies." This last is a very fruitful subject, but if it were handled with honest thoroughness and with philosophical truth at Saratoga the consequences might be disastrous to the School of Theology, so far as its harmonious progress

combs." Prof. FERGUSON of Trinity Col-

and the Roman Empire." Dr. STEECKEN-

act, stimulated the Populist element, theological tendencies of the abandonment of the doctrine of the infallibility of the Bible by the Presbyterians ! As it is now. belief in the Bible is not requisite for a Presbyterian, minister or layman. He has preme Court of a startling victory in the a right to criticise it like any other book. 'The Storm and Stress of the Medizeval liberately by Mr. CLEVELAND from the and Modern Church" will be the theme to which Prof. HULBERT of the Lane Theological Seminary will devote himself, and packs which had been hunting "plutoc- he also will have to be careful to avoid racy," and the master of the hunt was dangerous controversial questions pertinent to it.

These are a few of the many subjects to be treated, and they are all pretty solid for consideration in the dog days amid the allurements of the gay life of Saratoga; but the experience of summer schools of even the gravest sort affords promise that the grave and scholarly lectures will be well attended and closely followed by eager listeners. Religious and philosophical themes command a surprising amount of interest stall these studious resorts. Infidelity competes with faith, but the more successful gatherings are those dominated by religious belief and infused with it. The demand for mere negation is not large. The agnosticism of the time is not aggressive. It rather dismisses the subjects of religious speculation as involving a waste of time for their consideration. The man who says, "I don't know and nobody else can know," is much barder to reach than the violent infidel. What is the use of quoting texts from the Bible to convince a Presbyterian follower of Dr. BRIGGS who does not believe the authority of the Bible? He answers, if he answers at all, by quoting texts from Dr. BRIGGS.

Besides the courses of lectures at the Saratoga School of Theology, there are to be simultaneously classes in the Old Testament, conducted by Prof. CREELMAN of Yale University, and in the Hebrew language. Persons attending the school, therefore will be kept well occupied until its sessions are brought to a close, about the middle of August.

Blue on the Silver Thames.

At or about half past 8 this morning when the citizens of this town and adjacent parts are reading THE SUN, eight mighty youths and a smaller PALINURUS will be arging a boat along the Thames and trying to beat the English, at a sport at which the English have long been expert, and to win still another trophy for the Yale collection. The Leanders are good. Are the Yales better? That is the question, which is also one in the larger catechism: The English are good oarsmen; are the Americans better ! It may come down to this, though : The English are good men. Are the Amer-

The Yale crew is composed of pleasant and manly fellows. Even the English condescend to like them, and will like them still better if they give Leander the wash this morning. Yale has had a good teacher, good material, and good pluck. As she wants rough weather to-day, the god of the winds, as a classical old party, though very careless with his bag, ought to give her the wind she wants, and keep the rest of his Populist Convention at home. There should be a spirit of courtesy between classical institutions. To be sure, LEANDER was classical, too, and a waterman.

The United States is a Yale "rooter" this morning, and repeats with more enthusiasm than tune the New Haven hymn: "May their stroke be strong and steady, may not

Till their boat comes in the winner, and the air goes wild with 'Yale!'

Remembered at Gainsborough. "I am much pleased to learn that I will be remembered at Gainsborough, when there will be rehearsed the profoundly impressive

results of the Mayflower emigration." Thus writes GROVER CLEVELAND to the pastor of the John Robinson Memorial Church at Gainsborough, in Lincolnshire. It is astonishing what capacity some people have for the profoundly impressive. Every thing that they are called upon to consider is profoundly impressive. They live in an atmosphere of profound impressions.

Sometimes these impressions are so uniformly profound as to produce a lack of discrimination.

If a man is looking out from Buzzard's Ray these days in search of the profoundly impressive, he need not go back to the time of the Mayflower nor as far as Gainsborough, England. He will see quite enough if he turn his eagle eye on Chicago.

Right there and now he can study the profoundly impressive results of "four years more of GROVER." He can see a devitalized Democracy struggling for exstence against the band of free-silver agitators, Socialists, Communists, and Anarchists who have stolen the livery of the Democratic party to serve the devil in : and he can hear echoes of his own public utterances demanding an income tax and denouncing the communism of wealth.

Yes; it is pleasanter just now to be re membered at Gainsborough than at Chicago.

There is a rising speck in the East, and its

A rising speck! A risen universe, with all the silver spheres playing jigs and all the stars doing the double shuffle, and MERCURY giving specimens of eloquence, and Mans inflamed with war. The Hon. GEORGE FRED WILLIAMS may be somewhat of an atom politically in Massachusetts, but he is no speck. He is a universe on roller skates. He is patent reversible Intellect. He is Gronge FRED WILLIAMS.

The boom of the Hon. WHARTON BARKER of Philadelphia has been found in Chicago, and in good condition, as all lovers of the beautiful will be glad to hear. It was taken to Cook county last week, sweetened and cleared the air for a moment, was received with bared heads by all beholders, had a pressing invitation to make the MARSHALL FIRLD Museum its headquarters, and then disappeared, leaving no explanation and no ciue. Some of the detectives thought it had been stolen by banditti in the pay of other booms; others believed that it had been blown out or smothered by getting into a crowd of Populists. The Hon. JOHN H. LORIMER of l'hiladelphia has found that lost and lovely boom again, still lovely, wholly uninjured, never to be lost again. "I think Mr. BARKER will secure the nomination," says Mr. LORIMER. "and I fully believe him to be the man destined by the Almighty to lead us out of the wilderness." It is worth while to be lost to be found

Where are those profound Chicago students of politics and finance, the Hon. BATH House John and the Hon. HINKY DINK? Why is their wisdom wanting in the councils of the brothren of the silver shield? Are ALTGELD and TILLMAN jealous of them? It is impossible that they should be jealous of ALTOELD and TILLMAN. Till.MAN. The roll of honor is incomplete without the great names of BATH House John lege will lecture on "The Christian Church

The Hon. WILLIAM MORRIS STEWART of Nevada is an excellent person of much perseverance and capillary accomplishment. When he went to Chicago it was supposed that he went for his own gratification and for the purpose of reviewing the greatest exposition of Populist and large-paper, wholly uncut whisk-ers with which the world has ever been blessed, was concerned. What, for instance, are the and in that show his ewn exhibit is

not the smallest or least satisfactory. It seems that he has another and a less praiseworthy object. He is "taking notes," New, by the bicycle shoes of HERMES and by Fortune's wheel, this is going too far. Notes ! Not content with having beaten the record by making sixteen years of speeches in one year and sixteen miles of speeches in one week, the relentions STEWART is taking notes in preparation for millions of miles and years more. Let the mountains fall down and break the face of Nevada, or let universal deafness seal the

The Hon, Com HARVEY is wandering through the mazes of silver mind in Chicago, bound in thought. His candid and learned work, "Coin's Financial School," was scattered over the West and South; acres of it were put the irredeemable paper money of which some of party dream. It won praise even from such Hon, HEZ LUNG, the Hon, POTTSEY GRUBBS. and the Hon. Tone Schutchins, and was even highly recommended by Mr. HARVEY himself. who made himself master of the subject while riding from Detroit to Chicago. Are there no ioners for the Hon. Corn HARVEY? Does nobody nominate him on a ticket with the Hon. SHAND or some other allver

Our esteemed contemporary, the Memphis Commercial Appeal, attempted to register some undoubtedly important political utterances of the Hon. BUCK HINRICHSEN, the man-of-allwork of the Hon. JOHN PARDON ALTORID, and this is how it broke down and perished in the attempts

"f Slaffemfwyp shrelu etsota shrelu m." The Hon. Buck HINRICHERN is a statesman of the largest folio size; but no man, however estimable his character and brilliant his centus can swallow sixteen silver dollars a minute and

talk to a reporter at the same time.

The Hon. BABE BAILEY, the young Texas tatesman, who wears a large silver dollar as a collar button, is occupying considerable space, including two hotels, in Chicago, and is sure to make himself heard, if he speaks. As constitu tional shynees prevents him from keeping silent for more than fifteen minutes a day, during which interval he thinks, sleeps, or reads his peeches, he speaks often. The moment that the crowd catches the gleam of his collar buton, such a shout will arise as never yet has smitten the heaven in the neck and made the stars see themselves. Majestic, radiating inteliect from his eye and light from his collar button, the Hon. BABE BAILEY will glide down the aigle; and gigantic Terans in the galleries will hug one another and the large tears will spout from their eves until the feet of the lordly esistants of the Sergeant-at-Arms are soaked. A great day for the worshippers of the Lone Star

As several persons in Chicago and else where are beginning to have nervous starts and quiverings, and to complain of spots before the eyes, ringing in the ears, and weakness in the knees, it is in place to say that it is too early to get excited, and that there is really nothing to get excited about. The world will continue to spin around on its wheels, whatever is done in Chicago, and even the beaten candidates will be able to eat a rousing breakfast by Sunday morning, at the latest. Business and golf and bicycling, summer schools, vacations, fishing, all the great arteries of life, will not suspend. The dog days will not put on a collar of frost, and the cable cars will not relatheir activity at Dead Man's Crossing. The Hon, Joseph Choynser and the Hon, Pierre Mainteare to hold a public debate in San Franclaco early in August. The peas are unusually fine this season. Sir EDWIN ARNOLD basn't written any verses lately. Life is luxuriant with hope. Take a reef in your nerves, excited

The Hon. JAMES STEPHEN HOGG of Texas is in Chicago, happy in the recollection that his name glittered in the list of "promi-nent arrivals." Mr. Hood arrived promiof Texas or because he is a bater of Wall erpore of Texas, and the Chicago hotels are who hate Wall street. What made Mr. Hoog's spirting foe of the bicycle, which he has deseems to be harsh, for the drumedary is not often hanged for superfluity of charm, and it often hanged for superfluity of charm, and it seems safe to infer that Mr. Hoog detests bicycles even more than he detests Wall street. He might have spared something, left something, but he has resolved that Wall street shall "go," and that bicyclers shall be prevented from going, even if they have allowed to play for money in competitions. It is allowable for amateurs to prevented from going, even if they have allowed to play for money in competitions. It is allowable for amateurs to play for companies and medials, and if this be pothunting the association approves of it. As to the matters not pure facts in the article, which was evidently written by a non-golfer, I may say that the association is opposed to amaturing matches for money, but when councing good roads and calling upon Congress to legislate against the bicycle.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

The Grand Contest for Supremacy in Cores All on Eussin's Side.

YOROHAMA, June 1 .- Since the killing of the Queen and the flight of the King to the Russian egation, the Russians have things now completely their own way, owing to the monumental blunders of the Japanese. Had they not forced the hair-cutting edict here in order to sell hats and foreign clothes to the Coreans they migh still be in power.

Things seem to be looking up for Corea. Rus sia is playing a very mild and conciliatory part, putting others forward and not acting at all in an aggressive way. Japan is hardly greanough to follow her example.

It will only cause her another slap from Rus sia if she persists in the things she is attempting but one can never tell what bull-header thing the Japanese will insist on.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There ! but little danger from leprosy in civilized countries. It is a disease of racial degeneracy, and belongs wholly to the lowest stratum of human ity. There is no reason for enactment of other legislative measures of suppression and preven tion of leprosy than those so well known and already in force, viz., isolation and the improve ment of social conditions of the races which produce lepers.

As a leper race advances in civilization part riew and ceases to exist, like many other dis-sases which the world once knew, but which

eases which the world once knew, but which are now unknown.

Regarding a possible danger from lepra, Dr. Havelburg, an eminent leprologist of Rio Janerio, recently wrote me: "Culture States take due regard of hygiene and protect themselves, and those who do not do so can or will not, or they do not understand the affair."

I may add that Dr. Goldschmidt of the Fundal lepra asylum, Madeira, recently discussed with me the advisability of the convocation of a leprosy congress for the enactment of stringent measures for the suppression of leprosy, such measures to be enforced by all civilized Governments.

Governments.

There is but one dangerous leprous centre in the United States, etz miles below W hite Castle, La., across the Mississippi River, where there are twenty-four lepers whose case is pitiful. The danger from them lies in the probable contamination of our Southern negro race.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD, M. D.

The Big Beer Glass. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: How d all glass in which in many places beer is o get the name of "a modner"?

On the Silence of One Reputed Great, "Bilence is golden," thus the adage runs, And thrice a dolt and brainless fool were he Who, when he might approach with secrecy, And win the day, and countless benisons.

Should charge with shouts upon the frowning gun But what of him who saw the enemy Gather and gather, cheering vauntingly, and spoke no word to rouse the waiting ones The ranks that hungered for his railying cry ! Were he the hero fitted for the nour. The man to meet a nation's high beheat?

How shall a leader win the victory,

Inspire the faitering hearts with sense of power,

If "coward" be emblazoned on his crest? OLISTON SCOLLARD.

An Important Question Domanding Sec. At the country clubs, where golf has be so important a part of the daily life; at the newer clubs established solely to promote the

THE AMATRUB AND GOLF.

"royal and ancient game," and wherever golfers meet in town, there has been considerable talk over the remarks regarding the definition of an amateur in the year book of the United States Golf Association, made in an article on "Amateur Sport," in this week's issue of Hor per's Weekly, and some other comments regard-ing golfers. Part of the article follows:

"The United States Golf Association's defini-tion of an amateur, to begin with, is simply farcical; it proclaims: "An amateur golfer shall be a golfer who has never personally made for sale golf clobs, balls, or any other article connected with the game.

article connected with the game.

Which is a definition taken straight from the old country, and bespeaks neither originality on the part of the association's Rules Committee nor an intelligent grasp of the situations here, which differ vastly from those on the other side. Under this wondrous definition, then, a man who makes a golf club and sells it is a professional; but another man may play for money, may teach for money, play under an assumed name, back himself without limit, and, in fact, do everything that in any branch of amateur sport would make him an outcast, and yet in golf be classed with the amateurs.

of amateur sport would make him an outcast, and yet in golf be classed with the amateurs.

"As much cannot be said of golf. A pot-hunting set seems to be in control. Acute symptoms of professionalism are in evidence, superinduced by an association which legalizes what it should forbid. As a result we have first of all that abourd amateur rule, which is worse than none; for a man who makes clubs and gains an honest living thereby is on a decidedly higher ethical plane than he who plays the game for money. Next, as a result, we have our players making matches for a stake, publicly backing themselves in general tournament play; and last, we hear an 'amateur' has opened a book on the forthcoming championship, in which the various players are regularly alated, with their rating, odds, &c., just like a lot of professional bruisers at a midnight 'mill.' I should think Mesers, Macdonald, Toler, Tyng, Livermore, Bands, Upham, Stoddart, Lynch, and the rest would be pleased with the popular estimate of their ethics. I am only surprised that the Executive Committee, after decisring Mr. Cox an 'amateur,' did not offer a purse for the amateur championship at Shinnecock instead of the cup. The Executive Committee is composed of Mesers, T. A. Havemeyer, Samuel L. Parrish, and the rest would be pleased with the popular estimate of the cup. The Executive Committee is composed of Mesers, T. A. Havemeyer, Samuel L. Parrish, and the rest would be pleased with the popular estimated is a special marker to accompany each pair of players.

"The first year book of the Golf Association."

by so high a disregard of its mission. There is wanting much of the needful information necessary to applicants for membership; there is no address of Secretary or other official to whom one may write for enlightenment—even that unique definition of an amateur has been omitted. Probably the Executive Committee was ashamed of it. Let us hope it has really that much sporting intelligence.

"Chicago is not usually outdone, and though late in taking its cue from the Eastern clubs, has notably exploited the possibilities of the Executive Committee's 'amateur.' The Owentsia Club secured as assistant secretary the services of Herbert Tweedle, a well-known goifer, at a good yearly salary, intending to blay him on the club team. That he did not play was due to the sportsmanship of the club's President, H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, and one or two other officials that supported him in his opposition to a proceeding that would have been highly repulsive to the spirit of amateur sport. And yet Mr. Tweedle was entirely eligible to ping under the amateur definition propounded by the Golf Association Executive Committee." One of the golfers mentioned in Harper's Secretary of the United States Golf Association, year book. Here are his comments on the above article:

above article:

"Let me show the mistakes by quoting from the year book," said Mr. Talimadge. "The assumption in the first paragraph that another man may play for money, may teach for money, &c., is an error. Let me show this by quoting the sections 9 and 10 of the by-laws of the United States Golf Association, as printed in the year book:

United States Golf Association, as printed in the year book:

"SEC. 9. An amateur golfer shall be a golfer who has never personally made for sale golf clurk, balls, or any other article connected with the game; who has never carried cluls for hire after attaining the ago of 15 years, and who has not carried clubs for hire at any time within six years of the date on which the compelition begins; who has never reserved any consideration for playing in a match or for giving lessons in the game, and who for a period of five years prior to the let of 8-ptember, 1890, has never contended for a money prize in any other compelition.

Sec. 10. Only members of clubs belonging to this associated the contended of the second contended to the contended of the contended to the contended of th

The Volce of the Golfer.

To the Priton of The Sun-Sir: I appeal to you in the interests of the golfers using the links at Van Cortlandt Park to use your influence in the endeavor to have the links kept in good order. The way they are looked after at present is, to say the least, slip-shod. The grass is kept moved telerably short, but the putting greens are almost useless on account of not receiving an ordinary amount of attention. Monday and Tuesday I played over the course, and the greens were useless on account of the length of the grass on them. A few hours' work with a lawn mower would have remedied the trouble

On the day of the review of the Seventh Regiment a game of baseball was in progress on the third green, much to the annovance of the many solfers who were then playing, while to-day a herse and buggy were driven over part of the course. This kind of thing should be stopped, and stopped at once, and hard. I hear completed and stopped at once, and hard, I hear completely and appeal at once, and hard. This is the only public links near the city, and if it is to be maintained as such it should receive proper attention. The game has come to stay and the ranks of the devoters are herecased by the hundred stally. Bivgnoaix, July S. J. B. James, Jr. On the day of the review of the Seventh Regiment a

To the Entrop of The Sun-Sir: I read in to-day's Sun the story of a man, who was ejected from a city cable car, with his eight year old son, because, as the conductor claimed, the transfer tickets he held from a connecting line had been "punched" eight minutes before being offered, and the passenger refused to pay the fares in cash.

pay the fares in cash.

They order these matters better in Minneacta. In
the autumn of 1892 I was at the West House, in Minneapolis. It was my first visit to that beautiful city. I made a trip by the trolley line to St. Paul. Return ng by the same route, I received at the junction transfer to the city railroad on the main street pass-ing the West House. I stopped a few minutes to make a purchase at a store before I took the street car. The conductor refused the transfer and demanded five cents. My New York dander was up I was not point to be imposed upon in a Western town. I told the conductor I was stopping at the West House, and intended to re there without paying another cent for tribute, though I was easily with millions for defeace. The controvery waxed with millions for defence. The contraversy waxed hot, when a lady passenger signalled to stop the car. There was a large brick building on the corner. The conductor pulled the bell and shouted "West House." In an angry tone. I husped off, congratulating myself on my firmness. I looked at the retreating car and saw the conductor gazing back with a piscid smile on his face. I was prizzled to find the entrance to the hotel. A horrid austicion crept over me. If a line to the conductor of the conduc

Stability of the Hawalian Republic. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. I have just read

our editorial in to-day's Sus, headed "A New American Royalist." I spent an entire winter in Honolulu since the overthrow of the royal Gowernment. I had aince the overthrow of the royal Gowernment. I had no part whatever in politics there, having been a visitor merely. But I know, as everyledy there knows, that there is about as much chance for the restoration of the Hawalian monarchy as there is for the restoration of the H. Hak monarchy in what is gow the United States. The present republican Government there is backed by all the commercial, financial, sincational, and moral interests of the islands. There is nothing on the other side that is worth any fring as counts for anything in a Western industrial civilization. Any one who carefully lavestigates the Hawalian question will find what I say to be true.

July 6, 1940.

O. T. AKERS.

ORIES OF BARRUM. out the Showman and His Show T One of His Associates, From the Syracuse Courter,

aveiling with P. T. Barnum once," low, "long before the railroad shows gistence. We travelled by wagons froin town to town in those days, halting on the outskirts of the town to enable the circus people to put en their show clothes and prepare for the parade. We were to show in a small town in Pennsylvania, and I had noticed that a bridge over which the wagons were to pass was weak. lisent word to Mr. Barnum to put the rhinoceros wagon at the rear, but he did not do so, and as it was in advance it broke the bridge. The show did not reach the town in time to make much

of a parade.
"That night Mr. Barnum was scated in the village hotel when an angry lot of people who were disappointed at the waited upon him and told him that he was s fraud. " ' How so ?' said Barnum.

"'Well,' repiled the spokesman for the

crowd, 'you advertised two miles of parade and there was only one.'
"Yes,' replied Barnum, 'there was one mile of parade and another mile of damaed fools following it. That makes two miles, doesn't it?' and there was only one.

"Yes, 'replied Barnum, 'there was one mile of parade and another mile of dameed fools following it. That makes two miles, doesn't it?"

A rbinoceros is the most expensive animal in a circus. A well-bred and well-developed rhinoceros coats \$5,000. The Barnum show recently lost a rhinoceros and was compelied to cable to Hisgenbeck at Hismburg to send on another at once. Hagenbeck is the largest animal supply agent on earth. He furnishes the Zoological Gardens of London and similar gardens in the capitals of Europe. Elephants are quite common these days, and half a dozen of them could be bought for the price of one rhinoceros.

The elephant is the meanest animal that the show people have to deal with. Everybody is afraid of him, for no one can tell when the big brute will take one unawares to gratify some long treasured or fancied grievance.

A few years ago the show was in Rochester, when the elephant keeper went into the elephant car to see that everything was secure before the train started. He fastened the rear door and thoughtlessly passed through the car to examine the front door. As he was passing the elephant, the brute, realizing that he was alone with his keeper, crushed him to death against the side of the car. The elephant is the biggest coward of all animals, and never undertakes to get the better of his keeper unless he can take him off his grard.

It costs not lessithan \$5,000 a day to run a big circus and menageris. Not withstanding this seemingly large outlay a first-class show is seemingly large outlay a first-class show is seemingly large outlay a first-class show is seemingly a graph of the past terestage of the car. The elephant is the biggest the better of his keeper unless he can take him off his grard.

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"Mr. Barnum, you are not such a bad man after all. I hope to meet you in heaven, sir." "Well, you will, if you are there," replied

THE LARGEST WATER LOCKS. Great Improvements in the Sico

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. Next fall the new imperial harbor of Bremer haven will be opened to the public, and a work counted among the most important of its kind. The new harbor has been in course of construc-tion since 1892. It will be protected from all high flood tides of the North Sea, and will contain three large basins, which will be open dur-ing ordinary high tides, while at ebb tide theenbe closed off by gigantic locks. Since the dimen-

"An attentive reading of the year book would have prevented the above mistakes of fact, and would show, too, that only professionals are allowed to play for money in competitions. It is allowable for amateurs to play for caps and medals, and if this be potthunting the association approves of it. As to the matters not pure facts in the article, which was evidently written by a non-golfer, I may say that the association is opposed to amateurs playing matches for money, but when the players choose to make wagers on their respective abilities it seems to be a purely personal matter. No club in the United States Golf Association under our rules may offer cash prizes to an amateur in any form of competition. The rules of the association this, I may say that there is but one match in the history of golf in America in which the amateurs are said to have played to determine a wager. The game is essentially a part of country life, and the sentiment of the association and of the amateurs is to keep it pure and free from professionalism."

The Volce of the Golfer.

The interconding sparted locks. Since the dimensions of settemships are continually growing, and the largest toek to assert amships are continually growing, and the largest set amships are continually growing, and the largest set amships are continually growing, and the largest gost of the largest point to assert amships are continually growing, and the largest set amships are continually growing, and the largest pot the North German Liogd must be able to enter the new then the largest pount of the largest pount was greatly increased in also and the largest pount was greatly increased in also and the largest pount was greatly increased in also and th

able conditions, has succeeded surprisingly well, considering that is one of the most difficult technical problems.

The entire construction rests upon pile work, the length of the piles varying from 50 to 70 feet. Most of the construction work was carried on during the ebb tide, recurring twice every twenty-four hours so that only four hours a day could be employed at that work, and that only in favorable weather. What an immense amount of work was necessary to construct this harbor is evident from the following figures. Twenty thousand piles were sunk for a foundation, 45,000,000 cubic feet of soil had to be taken away on dry ground and as much more dredged out by the immense dredges formerly used in the construction of the North Sca. Baitic Canal. At the entrance of the harbor 4,750,000 cubic feet of masonry were necessary to strengthen the dikes and hold the colossal locks. An immense dry dock has been built immediately adjoining the harbor, which will accommenate the largest vessels of the world, its dimensions being identical with that of the lock at the entrance of the harbor.

10 WASH THE BLOOD

A Simple Salt and Water Injection in Pince of Trausfusion.

Prom the Washington Evening Star.
Washing the blood is the latest remedy for diseases brought on by or causing a sluggish circulation and low state of the blood. The washing process is performed by plain salt and water. From a pint to two quarts of water is injected into the system by means of an ordinary hypodermic syringe.

A vein is opened in the arm of the patient with the usual antiseptic precautions, and the salt water injected in large doses. A profuse sait water injected in large doses. A profuse perspiration and general activity of the secretory organs follow, carrying away the noxious matter present in the blood. The new remedy is recommended by several doctors in paners read recently before the Academy of Medicine in Paris, and has been successfully employed in numerous instances. In cases of anomic typhod, hemorrhages, sudden shock, and even in cases of intoxication, this blood washing, it is said, works wonders. For some years surgeons have used a saline injection in cases of colleges after an operation. It is the moss powerful tonic known, and has saved many lives, its efficacy in ordinary diseases has however, only recently been discovered.

Modern medicine has a tendency to resort to simple methods which recognize the all-curing powers of water. Washing the stomach as practised by several New York physicians, is of very recent origin, and is considered invaluable in cases of indigestion. A simple bath of warm water is often all that is necessary to restore the stomach to its normal condition, by removing the poisonous waste products which are not profusely thrown off by the secretary organs. By means of a soft rubber tube put down the throat water can be poured into the stomach and siphoned out again. To wash the blood is of coursel more difficult, as the water has to be injected into a vein.

It is well known that the blood of a frog can be drawn off and the blood of another frog substituted withoug greatly inconveniencing the creature. It was then found that a sait water solution can be substituted instead of blood, to a considerable extent, at iesat, and the frog will live and be as sprightly as ever. This fact first gave the scientists the idea of injecting an artificial serim into the veins of a human being, either assemble or intexteated. The new remedy is very simple in its action, and can always, it is perspiration and general activity of the secre-